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Patent Application Transmittal

(only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. 1.53(b))

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JC658 U.S. PTO

09/556693

04/21/00

Date: April 20, 2000Attorney Docket No.: 450117-02477

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

Box Patent Application

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

With reference to the filing in the United States Patent and Trademark Office of an application for patent in the name(s) of:

Ralf BÖHNKE, Thomas DÖLLE, Tino KONSCHAK

entitled:

OPTIMIZED SYNCHRONIZATION PREAMBLE STRUCTURE

The following are enclosed:

- ☒ Specification (11 pages)
☒ 4 Sheet(s) of Drawings
☒ 11 Claim(s) (including 2 independent claim(s))
☐ This application contains a multiple dependent claim

- ☒ Our check for \$ 730.00, calculated on the basis of the claims as amended by any enclosed preliminary amendment as follows:

Basic Fee, \$690.00 (\$345.00)	\$ 690.00
Number of Claims in excess of 20 at \$18.00 (\$9.00) each:	-0-
Number of Independent Claims in excess of 3 at \$78.00 (\$39.00) each:	-0-
Multiple Dependent Claim Fee at \$260.00 (\$130.00)	-0-
Total Filing Fee	\$ 690.00

- ☒ Assignment Recording Fee \$40.00 \$ 40.00

- ☒ Oath or Declaration and Power of Attorney

☒ New ☒ signed ☐ unsigned
☐ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. 1.63(d))

- ☒ Certified copy of each of the following application(s) to substantiate the claim(s) for priority made in the Declaration:

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed</u>	<u>In</u>
99 108 083.9	23 April 1999	Europe

Please charge any additional fees required for the filing of this application or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

Respectfully submitted,

FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG LLP
 Attorneys for Applicants

By: William S. Frommer
 William S. Frommer
 Reg. No. 25,506

450117-02477

"Express Mail" mailing label number EL375383752US

Date of Deposit April 20, 2000

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DAVID SKINNER

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David Skinner

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PATENT
450117-02477

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants : Ralf BÖHNKE et al.
Filed : Herewith
For : OPTIMIZED SYNCHRONIZATION PREAMBLE STRUCTURE

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DAVID SKINNER

(Typed or printed name of person mailing paper or fee)

David Skinner

(Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Before the issuance of the first Official Action,
please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 4, line 1, delete "or 3";

Claim 5, line 1, delete "anyone of claims 2 to 4" and
insert --claim 2--;

Claim 6, lines 2-3, delete "anyone of the preceding
claims" and insert --claim 1--;

Claim 10, line 1, delete "or 9";

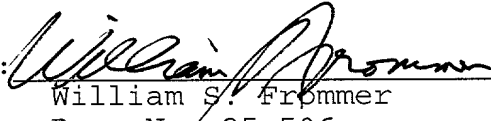
Claim 11, line 1, delete "anyone of claims 8 to 10" and
insert --claim 8--.

REMARKS

The claims have been amended to eliminate multiple dependencies. The filing fee has been calculated based upon these amendments to the claims.

Respectfully submitted,

FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG LLP
Attorneys for Applicants

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PATENT
450117-02477

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: OPTIMIZED SYNCHRONIZATION PREAMBLE
STRUCTURE

INVENTORS: Ralf BÖHNKE, Thomas DÖLLE, Tino
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Sony International (Europe) GmbH
 „Optimized Synchronization Structure“
 FB99022
 P22406

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Optimized Synchronization Preamble Structure'

The present invention relates to a synchronization preamble structure for the synchronization of a receiver of a OFDM transmission. The invention furthermore
 10 relates to an OFDM transmitter as well as to a method for the synchronization of a receiver of an OFDM transmission system.

A synchronization preamble structure as shown in figure 1 is known. This known synchronization preamble structure can be subdivided in a A-FIELD, B-FIELD and a
 15 C-FIELD. The A-FIELD and the B-FIELD are subdivided in further parts. Each of the A-FIELD and the B-FIELD and the C-FIELD is designed to have an optimized special synchronization function at the receiving side. The A-FIELD for example serves for a coarse frame detection and an automatic gain control (AGC). The B-FIELD serves as a coarse frequency offset and timing synchronization. The C-FIELD serves for a channel
 20 estimation and fine synchronization.

Details about the concrete structure and generation of the B-FIELD can be found in the European patent application 99 103 379.6 in the name of Sony International (Europe) GmbH, which is to be regarded as representing prior art according to article 54(3)
 25 EPC. Regarding the details of the B-FIELD and generally the generation of the time domain synchronization preamble signal as shown in figure 1 reference is made to said prior non-prepublished application.

The symbols of the C-FIELD, which is generally of minor interest for the present
 30 invention, are defined in frequency domain as

$$C64_{..26..26} = \{1, 1, -1, -1, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 0,$$

This object is achieved by means of the features of the independent claims. The dependent claims develop further the central idea of the present invention.

According to the present invention therefore a synchronization preamble structure for
5 the synchronization of a receiver of a OFDM transmission is proposed. The
synchronization structure thereby comprises at least one first and one second part. At
least one first part thereby is designed for a coarse frame detection and/or an AGC
control. At least one second part following the at least one first part in the time domain
is designed for a timing and frequency synchronization. The at least one first part and
10 the at least one second part contain Inverse Fast Fourier transformed frequency domain
sequences of complex symbols.

The sequence of the at least one first part is set depending on the sequence of the at
least one second part of the synchronization preamble structure such that the
15 synchronization performance is optimized. Therefore, according to the present
invention for the first time it has been seen that by changing the sequence of the first
part of the synchronization preamble structure can effect in a positive way the second
part of the synchronization preamble structure. With other words, the present invention
shows that for example the quality of the autocorrelation peak generated mainly by the
20 sequence of the at least one second part of the synchronization preamble structure can
be improved by optimizing this sequence of the at least one first part of the
synchronization preamble structure.

The design principle is to set the frequency domain content of the A-FIELD such that
25 the resulting time domain waveform (with respect to the B-FIELD time domain
waveform) results in improved synchronization properties. Note that different
synchronization techniques such as auto-correlation or cross-correlation can be used on
the receiver side.

30 The frequency domain sequence of the at least one first part can be set depending on the
frequency domain sequence of the at least one second part such that a second correlation
peak mainly generated by the at least one second part is optimized. The expression
„mainly generated“ has been used to take into account that the sequence of the at least

one first part of the synchronization preamble structure has some influence on the second correlation peak.

5 The time domain signal of the synchronization preamble can be generated by mapping frequency domain sequences of 12 complex symbols to a 64 point Inverse Fast Fourier Transformation (IFFT). Thereby the remaining inputs of the IFFT are set to 0. The last six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one first part thereby can be identical with the last six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one second part.

10

Additionally or alternatively, the first six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one first part of the synchronization preamble structure can be respectively different to the first six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one second part of the synchronization preamble structure.

15

The frequency domain sequence of the at least one first part can be

$$S_A = (1-i), (1+i), (-1+i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (-1+i), (1+i),$$

20

In this case the frequency domain sequence of the at least one second part is

$$S_B = (1+i), (-1+i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (-1+i), (1+i).$$

25

According to the present invention furthermore an OFDM transmitter designed for the transmission of a synchronization preamble as set forth above in the BCCH channel of a OFDM system is provided.

30

As a further aspect of the present invention a method for the synchronization of a receiver of a OFDM transmission system is provided. Thereby the synchronization structure comprises at least two parts. At least one first part is thereby designed for a coarse frame detection and/or an AGC control. At least one second part following the at least one first part in the time domain is designed for a timing and frequency synchronization. The at least one first part and the at least one second part contain

Inverse Fast Fourier (IFFT) transformed frequency domain sequences of complex symbols.

5 The sequence of the at least one first part of the synchronization preamble structure therefore is such that the synchronization performance is optimized depending on the sequence of the at least one second part.

10 In the following preferred embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the enclosed figures of the drawing such that further objects, advantages and features of the present invention will come clearer.

Figure 1 shows the structure of a synchronization preamble structure,

15 Figure 2 shows an autocorrelation dock diagram,

Figure 3 shows an ideal autocorrelation result when using the A-FIELD sequence according to the prior art,

20 Figure 4 shows the ideal autocorrelation result when using the A-FIELD sequence according to the present invention,

25 Figure 5 shows the time domain signal (In and Quad part) of the A-FIELD sequence according to the prior art in case of an 8-times oversampling,

Figure 6 shows the time domain signal (power) of the A-FIELD sequence according to the prior art in case of an 8-times oversampling,

30 Figure 7 shows the time domain signal (In and Quad part) of the A-FIELD sequence according to the present invention in case of an 8-times oversampling, and

Figure 8 shows the time domain signal (power) when using the A-FIELD sequence according to the present invention in case of an 8-times oversampling.

- 5 Figure 1 showing the general structure of a synchronization preamble structure has already been explained in the introductory portion of the description. Said general structure is not changed according to the present invention. However, according to the present invention the A-FIELD sequence is modified giving advantages for the autocorrelation properties. In case the B-FIELD sequence is fixed, the A-FIELD
10 sequence is optimized and set depending from the fixed B-FIELD sequence such that the autocorrelation peaks generated by the A- and B-FIELD sequence are improved.

- The design principle is to set the frequency domain content of the A-FIELD such that the resulting time domain waveform (with respect to the B-FIELD time domain
15 waveform) results in improved synchronization properties.

Note that other synchronization techniques such as cross-correlation can be used on the receiver side.

- 20 Note that it is beneficial that the length of the A-FIELD and the B-FIELD is equal (same number of short symbols).

- Particularly the A-FIELD sequence is changed such that the B-FIELD autocorrelation peak presents less plateaus and side lobes. With other words, according to the present
25 invention it has been shown for the first time that by optimizing the A-FIELD sequence, the B-FIELD autocorrelation peak can be optimized.

- For the A-FIELD sequence the present invention suggests a technique to improve the sequence, which gives the advantages as described further on.

30

Generally it can be said that the last six complex symbols of the sequence of the A-FIELD can be identical with the last six complex symbols of the sequence of the B-FIELD.

The first six complex symbols of the sequence of the A-FIELD can be respectively different to the first six complex symbols of the sequence of the B-FIELD.

- 5 The symbols A16 of the A-FIELD sequence according to the present invention in the time domain are short OFDM symbols (meaning that the time domain shows a periodicity), wherein the subcarriers $+2$, $+6$, $+10$, $+14$, $+18$, $+22$ are modulated. The frequency domain content of the A-FIELD sequence using the sequence according to the present invention can be defined as

10

$$A_{16,26\dots26} = \sqrt{2} * \{0, 0, 0, 0, +1-j, 0, 0, 0, +1+j, 0, 0, 0, -1+j, 0, 0, 0, -1-j, 0, 0, 0, +1-j, 0, 0, 0, -1-j, 0, 0, 0, +1+j, 0, 0, 0, -1-j, 0, 0, 0, +1+j, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$

- 15 The short OFDM symbols consisting of 12 modulated subcarriers are phase modulated by the elements of the symbol alphabet $S = \sqrt{2}(\pm 1 \pm j)$. The C-FIELD symbols are not further considered here.

The full sequence for the field A is:

20

$$S_{-26,26} = \sqrt{2} * \{0, 0, 0, 0, S1, 0, 0, 0, S2, 0, 0, 0, S3, 0, 0, 0, S4, 0, 0, 0, S5, 0, 0, 0, S6, 0, 0, 0, S7, 0, 0, 0, S8, 0, 0, 0, S9, 0, 0, 0, S10, 0, 0, 0, S11, 0, 0, 0, S12, 0, 0, 0, 0\} * (-1)$$

- 25 Thereby $\sqrt{2}$ is used by normalizing the power. Applying a 64-point IFFT to the vector S, wherein the remaining 15 values are set to 0, four short training symbols can be generated. The IFFT output is cyclically extended to result in the dedicated number of short symbols.

- 30 The A-FIELD sequence according to the prior art is:

$$S_{1..12} = (1+j), (-1+j), (-1-j), (1-j), (1+j), (1-j), (1+j), (1-j), (1+j), (1-j), (-1-j), (-1+j)$$

One example for an A-FIELD sequence according to the present invention is:

$$S_{1..12} = (1-j), (1+j), (-1+j), (-1-j), (1-j), (-1-j), (1-j), (-1-j), (1-j), (-1-j), (-1+j), (1+j)$$

Thereby the full sequence for the field B is:

$$S_{-26,26} = \sqrt{2} * \{0,0,S1,0,0,0,S2,0,0,0,S3,0,0,0,S4,0,0,0,S5,0,0,0,S6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,S7,0,0,0,S8,0,0,0,S9,0,0,0,S10,0,0,0,S11,0,0,0,S12,0,0\}$$

Thereby $\sqrt{2}$ is used to normalize the power. Applying a 64-point IFFT to the vector S, wherein the remaining 15 values are set to 0, four short training symbols can be generated. The IFFT output is cyclically extended to result in the dedicated number of short symbols.

The sequence for the field B thereby is:

$$S_{1..12} = (1+j), (-1+j), (-1-j), (1-j), (-1-j), (1-j), (1-j), (-1-j), (1-j), (-1-j), (-1+j), (1+j)$$

With reference to figure 2 now an autocorrelation technique on the receiving side of an OFDM system will be explained. The received signal is delayed by a delaying unit 2 by the correlation delay D_{ac} . The conjugate complex samples of the delayed version of the signals are generated 3 and multiplied 4 with the received samples. The products are set into the moving average unit 6 with a window size W_{ac} and are then postprocessed for a threshold detection and/or maximum search (units 5, 7, 8) to find the correct timing. The complex correlation result at the peak possession generated by the unit 9 can be used to estimate the frequency offset.

With reference to figure 3 to 7 now simulation results will be explained to show the performance of the proposed technique. Figure 3 thereby shows the ideal

autocorrelation result (amplitude and phase) of a BCCH preamble according to the prior art. The autocorrelation result is used to identify a frame start, adjust the AGC and to effect timing and frequency synchronization. Particularly the B-FIELD can be used for the later synchronization tasks (timing and frequency synchronization). It is very important to achieve timing synchronization as exactly as possible as can be seen from figure 3 according to the prior art the BCCH structure presents a plateau which can be identified before the autocorrelation amplitude peak in field B. This „plateau“ effect decreases the timing accuracy significantly. Apart from the plateau the peak itself does not present a good and well-shaped quality.

Figure 4 shows the autocorrelation performance of the BCCH preamble according to the present invention. The above described plateau and side lobe effect encountered by using the prior art proposal, can be avoided if the A-FIELD sequence according to the present invention is used. An optimized matching between A- and B-FIELD of the BCCH preamble is achieved and thus the timing accuracy can be improved, which is basically achieved through the specified time domain structure. In Figure 4 two clear single autocorrelation amplitude peaks can be identified in the BCCH preamble, if the sequence according to the prior art is used for the generation of the A-FIELD.

In the following the time domain signal properties will be explained with reference to figures 5 to 7.

For OFDM (or in general multicarrier signals) the signal envelope fluctuation (called peak-two-average-power-ratio = PAPR) is of great concern. A large PAPR results in poor transmission (due to non linear distortion effects of the power amplifier) and signal limiting components in the transmission system (e.g. limited dynamic range of the A/B converter).

For synchronization sequences it is even more desirable to have signals with the low PAPR and low dynamic range in order to accelerate the receiver AGC (automatic gain control) locking and adjusting the reference signal value for the A/B converter (the whole dynamic range of the incoming signal should be covered by the A/B converter resolution without any overflow/underflow).

Figure 6 shows the time domain power envelope of the resulting time domain signal wave form when using the A-FIELD sequence according to the prior art, in dB. 8-times oversampling was considered in order to ensure that the peaks were captured correctly using the limited 64-point IFFT. The resulting PAPR is 2.13 dB and the dynamic range is 6.13 dB (with 8-times oversampling).

Figure 5 shows the real and imaginary part of the resulting transmitted time domain wave form.

10

Figure 8 shows the time domain power envelope of the resulting time domain signal wave form when using the proposed sequence according to the present invention. 8-times oversampling was considered in order to ensure that the peaks were captured correctly using the limited 64-point IFFT. The resulting PAPR is 2.13 dB and the dynamic range is 6.13 dB. The PAPR and the dynamic range therefore are not degraded when using the sequences according to the present invention in comparison to the prior art.

15

Figure 7 shows a real and imaginary part of the resulting transmitted time domain wave form.

20

The invention proposes a technique for an optimized synchronization (synch) symbol sequence to be used in OFDM transmission systems. The synchronization symbol structure is constructed using specially designed OFDM symbols with an optimized sequence, which is mapped onto the modulated subcarriers. The resulting synchronization symbols consists of several repetitions in the time domain. Using the proposed sequence the resulting synchronization symbol provides a high-timing detection and frequency detection of said estimation accuracy. Furthermore, the burst is optimized to achieve a very low envelope fluctuation and a very low dynamic range to reduce complexity on the receiver and to increase the frequency and time detection performance. The proposed A-FIELD sequence is particularly optimized with respect to all other synchronization symbols.

25

30

The invention is based on the synchronization and training preambles. The optimizes sequence is very suitable to generate a preamble or a part (also called field) of it by mapping the sequence to the appropriate subcarriers of a OFDM symbol with a IFFT size of 64. The benefit of the invention is the improved timing accuracy when the autocorrelation result in the B-FIELD is used for synchronization. The time domain structures of the preambles according to the prior art are not changed according to the invention.

- 10 The advantages of the present invention can be summarized as follows:
- The invention proposes an OFDM based synchronization symbol with a low peak-to-average-power-ratio and small dynamic range,
 - the synchronization performance (timing accuracy compared to current preambles) is improved,
 - 15 - the specified time domain preamble structures according to the prior art are not modified, and
 - no extra complexity is needed.

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"Optimized Synchronization Structure"
FB99022

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Claims:

1. Synchronization preamble structure for the synchronization of a receiver of a OFDM transmission system, wherein
 - 10 - the synchronization structure comprises at least one first part (A-FIELD) and at least one second part (B-FIELD),
 - at least one first part (A-FIELD) being designed for a coarse frame detection and/or a AGC control, and
 - at least one second part (B-FIELD) following the at least one first part in the time
 - 15 domain,the at least one second part (B-FIELD) being designed for a timing and frequency synchronization,
 - the at least one first part (A-FIELD) and the at least one second part (B-FIELD) containing Inverse Fast Fourier (IFFT) transformed frequency domain sequences of
 - 20 complex symbols,characterized in that the frequency domain sequence of the at least one first part (A-FIELD) is set depending on the sequence of the at least one second part (B-FIELD) of the synchronization preamble structure such that the synchronization performance of the resulting time
 - 25 domain waveform is optimized.
-
2. Synchronization preamble structure according to claim 1, characterized in that the frequency domain sequence of the at least one first part (A-FIELD) is set depending
 - 30 on the frequency domain sequence of the at least one second part (B-FIELD) such that a second autocorrelation peak mainly generated by the at least one second part (B-FIELD) of the synchronization preamble structure is optimized.

3. Synchronization preamble structure according to claim 2,
characterized in that
the time domain signal of the synchronization preamble is generated by mapping
5 frequency domain sequences of 12 complex symbols to a 64 point IFFT,
wherein the remaining inputs of the IFFT are set to zero,
the last six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one first part being identical
with the last six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one second part.
- 10 4. Synchronization preamble structure according to claim 2 or 3,
characterized in that
the time domain signal of the synchronization preamble is generated by mapping
frequency domain sequences of 12 complex symbols to a 64 point IFFT,
wherein the remaining inputs of the IFFT are set to zero,
15 the first six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one first part being
respectively different to the first six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least
second part.
5. Synchronization preamble structure according to anyone of claims 2 to 4,
20 characterized in that
the frequency domain sequence of the at least one first part (A-FIELD) is

$$S_A = (1-i), (1+i), (-1+i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (-1+i), (1+i),$$
and the frequency domain sequence of the at least one second part (B-FIELD) is

$$S_B = (1+i), (-1+i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (-1+i), (1+i).$$
25
6. OFDM transmitter,
designed for transmitting a synchronization preamble according to anyone of the
preceding claims in the BCCH channel of an OFDM system.
- 30 7. Method for the synchronization of a receiver of a OFDM transmission,
wherein
- the synchronization structure comprises at least one first part (A-FIELD) and at least
one second part (B-FIELD),

- at least one first part (A-FIELD) being designed for a coarse frame detection and/or a AGC control, and
- at least one second part (B-FIELD) following the at least one first part in the time domain,

- 5 the at least one second part (B-FIELD) being designed for a timing and frequency synchronization,
- the at least one first part (A-FIELD) and the at least one second part (B-FIELD) containing Inverse Fast Fourier (IFFT) transformed frequency domain sequences of complex symbols,

- 10 characterized by
- the step of setting the frequency domain sequence of the at least one first part (A-FIELD) depending on the sequence of the at least one second part (B-FIELD) of the synchronization preamble structure such that the synchronization performance of the resulting time domain waveform is optimized.

- 15 8. Method according to claim 7,
- characterized in that
- the frequency domain sequence of the at least one first part (A-FIELD) is set depending on the frequency domain sequence of the at least one second part (B-FIELD) of the
- 20 synchronization preamble structure such that a second autocorrelation peak mainly generated by the at least one second part (B-FIELD) is optimized.

9. Method according to claim 8,
- characterized in that
- 25 the time domain signal of the synchronization preamble is generated by mapping frequency domain sequences of 12 complex symbols to a 64 point IFFT,
- wherein the remaining inputs of the IFFT are set to zero,
- the last six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one first part being identical with the last six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one second part.

- 30 10. Method according to claim 8 or 9,
- characterized in that

the time domain signal of the synchronization preamble is generated by mapping frequency domain sequences of 12 complex symbols to a 64 point IFFT, wherein the remaining inputs of the IFFT are set to zero, the first complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one first part being respectively
 5 different to the first six complex symbols of the sequence of the at least one second part.

11. Method according to anyone of claims 8 to 10, characterized in that
- 10 the frequency domain sequence of the at least one first part is
 $S_A = (1-i), (1+i), (-1+i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (-1+i), (1+i),$
 and the frequency domain sequence of the at least one second part is
 $S_B = (1+i), (-1+i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (1-i), (-1-i), (-1+i), (1+i).$

Sony International (Europe) GmbH
„Optimized Synchronization Structure“
FB99022

5

Abstract

The invention is based on the synchronization and training preambles. The optimizes sequence is very suitable to generate a preamble or a part (also called field) of it by mapping the sequence to the appropriate subcarriers of a OFDM symbol with a FFT
10 size of 64. The benefit of the invention is the improved timing accuracy when the autocorrelation result in the B-FIELD is used for synchronization. The time domain structures of the preambles according to the prior art are not changed according to the invention. The advantages of the present invention can be summarized as follows:

The invention proposes an OFDM based synchronization symbol with a low peak-to-
15 average-power-ratio and a small dynamic range,
- the synchronization performance (timing accuracy compared to current preambles) is improved,
- the specified time domain preamble structures according to the prior art are not modified, and
20 - no extra complexity is needed.

(figure 1)

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION (JOINT OR SOLE)
(Under 37 CFR § 1.63; with Power of Attorney)
FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG LLP

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention ENTITLED:

Optimized Synchronisation Preamble Structure

the specification of which

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____ as Application Serial No.

with amendment(s) through _____ (if applicable, give dates).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s) [list additional applications on separate page]:

Priority Claimed:

Number
99 108 083.9

Country
EP

Filed(Day/Month/Year)
April 23, 1999

Yes
☒

No
☐

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 1.56, which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Prior U.S. Application(s) [list additional applications on separate page]:

Appln. Ser. Number:

Filed (Day/Month/Year):

Status (patented, pending, abandoned):

I hereby appoint WILLIAM S. FROMMER, Registration No. 25,506, and DENNIS M. SMID, Registration No. 34,930 or their duly appointed associate, my attorneys, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application, to make alterations and amendments therein, to file continuation and divisional applications thereof, to receive the Patent, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office and in the Courts in connection therewith, and specify that all communications about the application are to be directed to the following correspondence address:

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WILLIAM S. FROMMER

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Date:

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Note: In order to qualify for reduced fees available to Small Entities, each inventor and any other individual or entity having rights to the invention must also sign an appropriate separate "Verified Statement (Declaration) Claiming [or Supporting a Claim by Another for] Small Entity Status" form [e.g. for Independent Inventor, Small Business Concern, Nonprofit Organization, individual Non-Inventor].

Note: A post office address must be provided for each inventor.

FIG 1

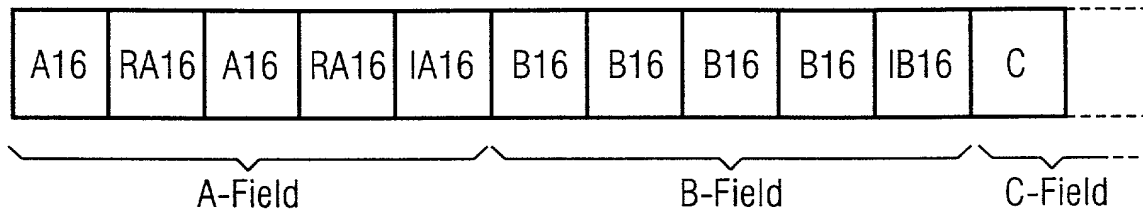


FIG 2

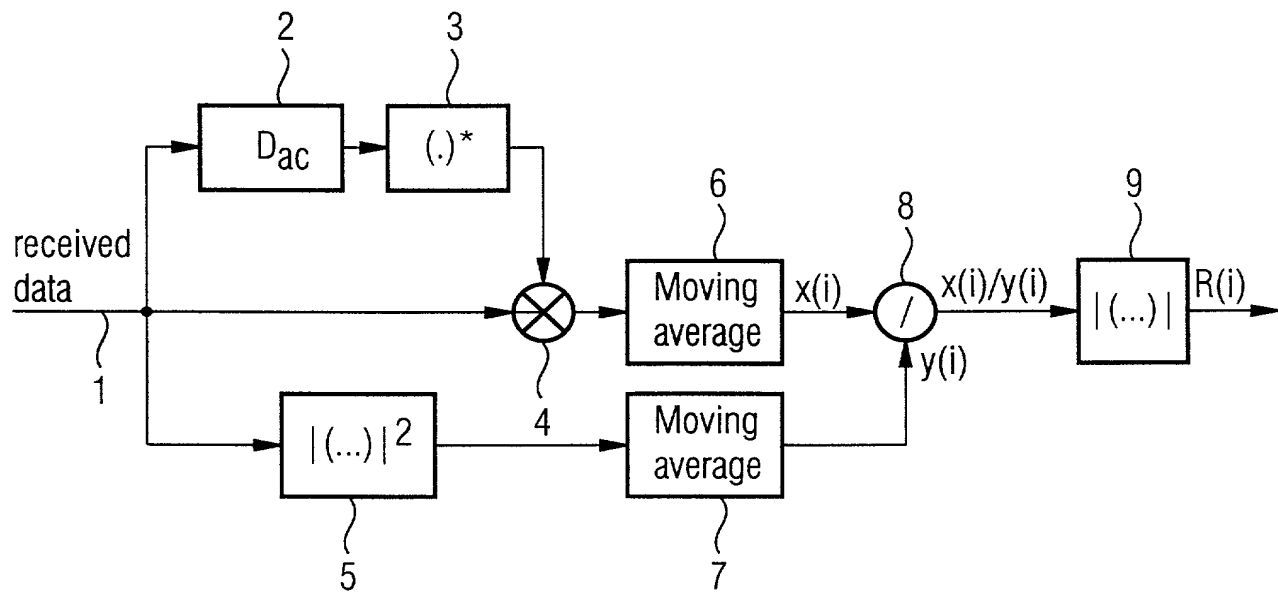


FIG 3

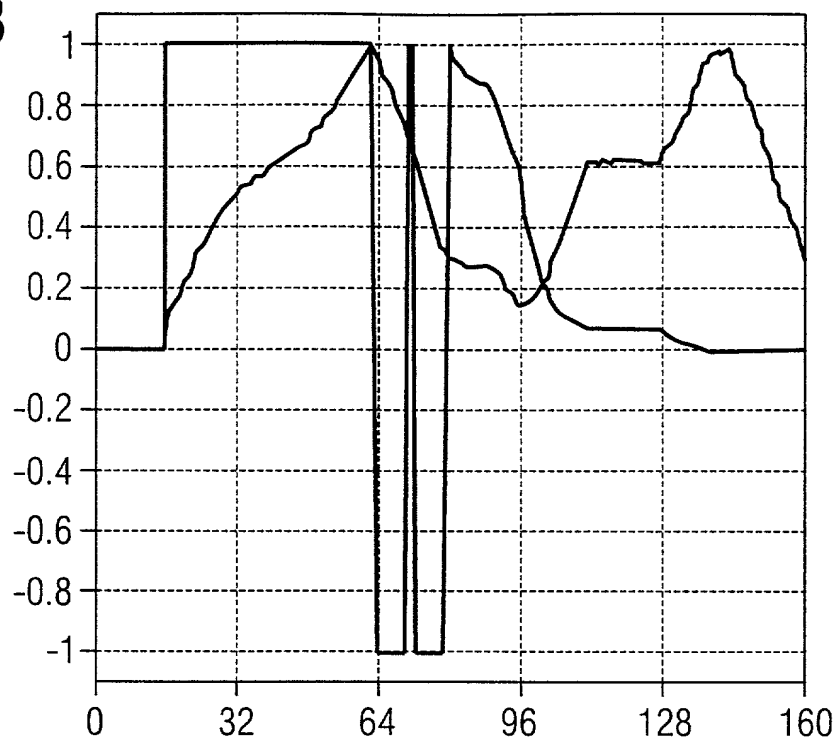


FIG 4

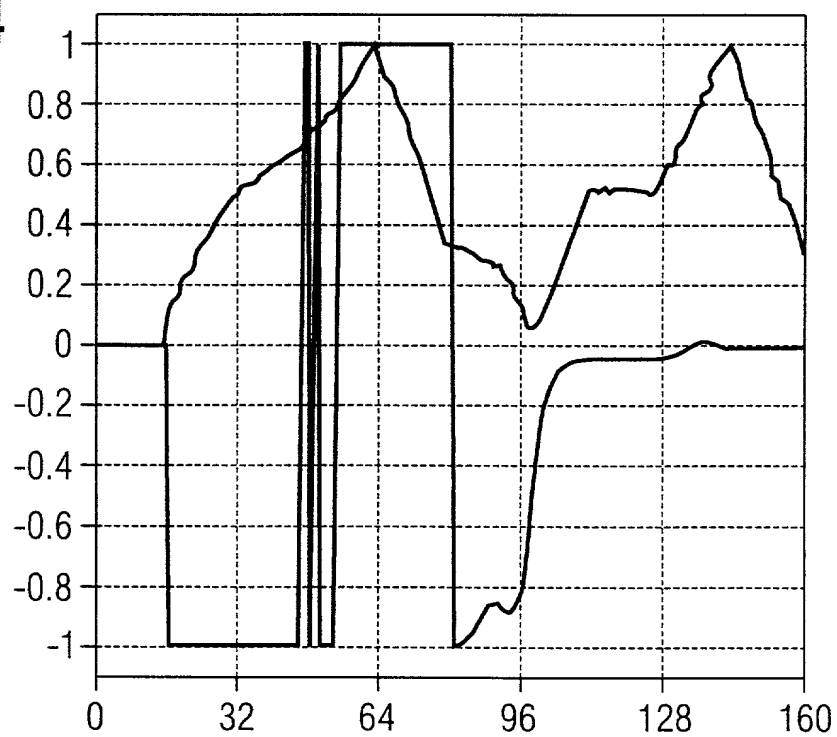


FIG 5

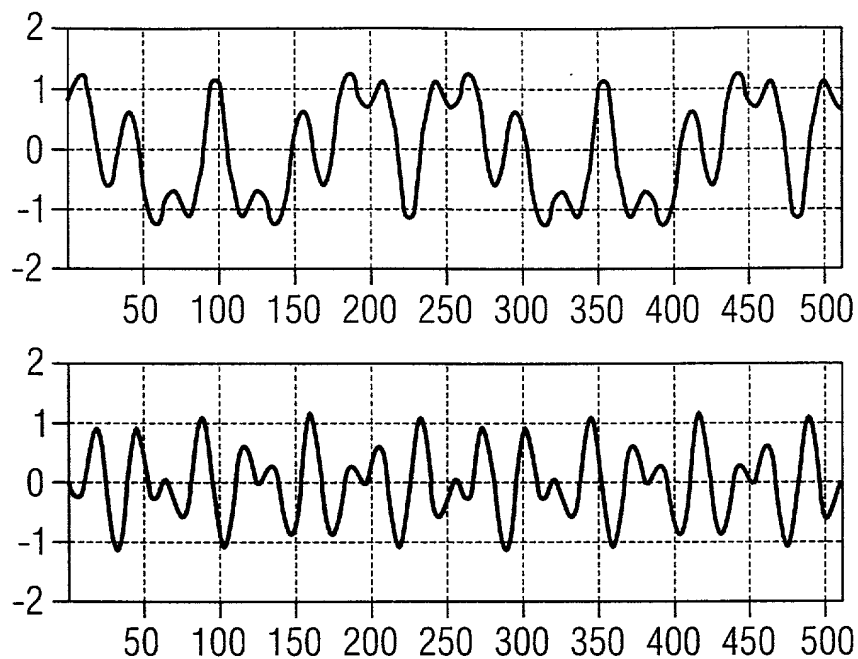


FIG 6

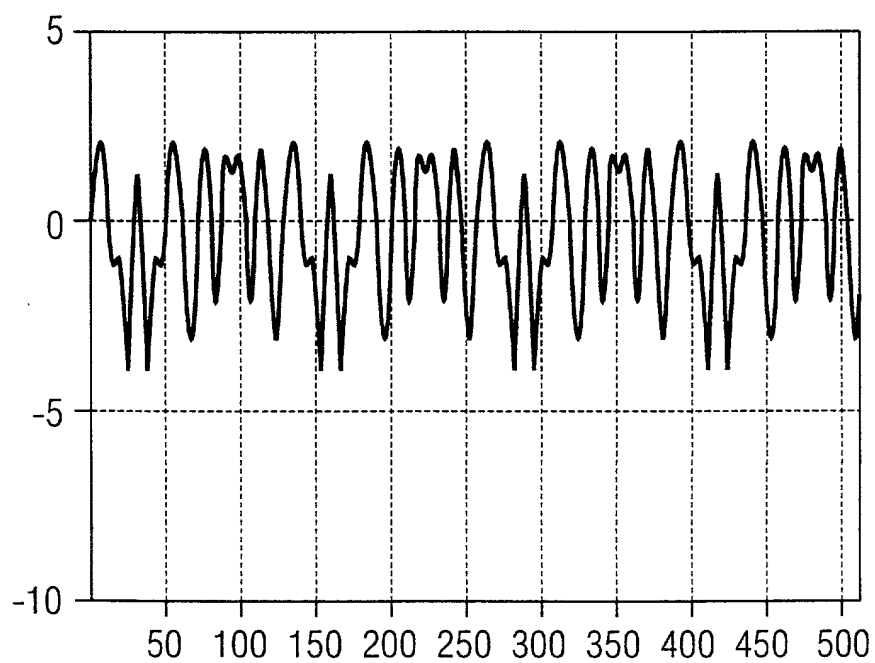


FIG 7

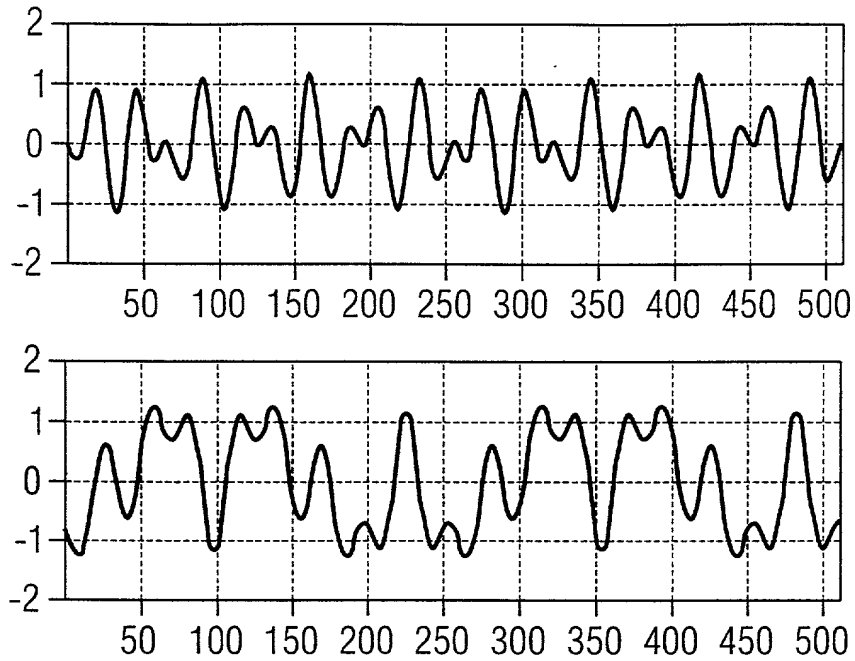


FIG 8

